

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 31, 1925
UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
LODI MAN HELD IN GRAFT NET
ECONOMIC ISSUES IN NEW CONGRESS
CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION
A BELATED AWAKENING

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COORDINATING COMMITTEE

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Daggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 238 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 698 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Bomkmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Casket Workers No. 8—Meet 1st Tuesday, 18th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 625a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday: Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Pattermachers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17723—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 118 Stewart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 168 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2325.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 29th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925

No. 26

Union Life Insurance Company

(By International Labor News Service.)

Organized Labor is to enter the insurance field with a \$2,000,000 concern, to be known as the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Representatives of nearly forty national and international unions, at a conference in the American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C., unanimously decided to form the company, which will be organized under the direction of Matthew Woll.

The conference was called by President William Green of the A. F. of L. to consider the report of an insurance committee appointed by the late Samuel Gompers. The committee, consisting of President Woll of the International Photo-Engravers' Union and President George W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union, was appointed by Mr. Gompers at the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. in 1923. The committee submitted an exhaustive report at the El Paso convention in 1924 and the convention authorized the calling of a conference to act on the committee's recommendations.

Committee to Be Formed.

The report of the committee was discussed at length and authorization for the formation of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company followed. An organization committee of about twenty-five persons, prominently identified with the labor movement will be formed by Mr. Woll as chairman and Mr. Perkins as secretary.

Compelling reasons for the formation of the insurance company by union labor were given in the insurance committee's report, which charges the existing companies, particularly those writing what is known as group insurance, with discrimination against labor unions to the extent of \$2 per thousand for insurance issued to the unions over the price charged non-union groups.

The report also arraigned the companies for the excessive cost of what is known as industrial insurance patronized almost exclusively by wage earners and with extravagances in the conduct of their business.

To Force Cut in Premium Rates.

The report said that the Union Labor Life Insurance Company hopes by the elimination of unnecessary expense, due very largely to the excessive cost of weekly collections on industrial policies, to point the way and even to compel a general reduction of premium rates charged for this class of insurance by the public companies.

President Green, who presided at the conference, opened the meeting by pointing out that the labor representatives present had been called together in pursuance of the action of the El Paso convention, which heartily indorsed the principle of insurance by organized labor and recommended careful study of the report made by Messrs. Woll and Perkins.

Mr. Woll read the committee's report, explaining that every means had been used to obtain facts. He said that the present plan of insurance conducted by local, national and international unions was not always based on the correct principles of insurance.

Discussing group insurance, Mr. Woll said that those using it were often opposed to trade unionism and that in some states insurance companies were not permitted to write insurance for trade unions. Insurance companies discouraged

this until the A. F. of L. took up the matter, said Mr. Woll, who went on to say that insurance companies are now approaching the unions for permission to underwrite all the members. There is danger in this, he said, as every member's name and address and other information must be given to the insurance companies.

Labor Can Foil Employers, He Says.

Then arises the question, "Shall labor create an institution whereby all these dangers will be avoided?" he asked and answered it by saying:

"If we enter the insurance field we meet the scheme of the employers in a practical way. Where the employer furnishes insurance of \$1,000 to each of his employees we are faced with difficulties. The employee will not be as militant as if there were no insurance. It is therefore necessary that we enter the insurance field so that the trade unions will not be weakened.

"Commissioners of insurance in several states have demanded that local unions submit their activities to them. This has been prevented so far. It may not be long before states will require that we meet that situation. It is our belief that we should prepare now."

Insurance Men Address Meeting.

Speakers included Charles F. Nesbit, former insurance commissioner of the District of Columbia; L. D. Wood of Philadelphia, and Howard P. Brown, actuary of the United States Veterans' Bureau insurance department.

The company will probably be incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, but will have its home office in Washington. The plans provide for an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000, which will be sold at double par to provide a working surplus equal in amount to the capital.

The company will be put into the field and managed by union labor officials assisted by experts who will be employed to look after the actuarial medical and other technical departments.

The company will issue only participating policies of the usual kinds. Both men and women will be accepted as policy holders at the usual rates charged by the public companies. The company will be formed without organization expense. No commission will be paid for stock and no fiscal agency employed. The members of the organization committee will serve without pay.

Concern to Use Union Machinery.

In an interview Chairman Woll said that it was not the intention of the company to compete with the public companies by offering its policies at less rates of premium, but rather to utilize existing machinery of the local and national unions for the purposes of writing the insurance and collecting the premiums at as little expense as possible and by a reduction in expense and careful attention to detail to effect a saving for the policy holders which will be returned to them in the form of dividends to apply upon subsequent premiums.

He also said the objective of the company was to adequately insure every member of organized labor and their families as soon as it can possibly be done. This means an army of nearly 12 million policy holders which the company thinks it can write for an average of \$1,000 each within the next five years.

LODI MAN HELD IN GRAFT NET.

The issuance of two additional warrants in his campaign to rid the State of pseudo employers who exact cash bonds from workers, was announced today by State Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson at San Francisco. The warrants are for H. B. Patterson of Lodi, who is now in the city jail at Oakland in default of \$500 cash bail.

Patterson is held on charges of defrauding eight laborers of \$800 in bond money and \$256.60 in wages. One warrant issued by Judge Edward J. Tyrell of Oakland charges larceny by trick and device. The other was issued by Justice of the Peace C. F. Walters of San Andreas, Calaveras county, and charges violation of the semi-monthly pay day law. Captain of Detectives McSorley of the Oakland police department and City Prosecuting Attorney Donahue are co-operating with Arthur L. Johnson, attorney for the labor bureau, in prosecuting Patterson, who has admitted to Captain McSorley that he secured \$600 in bond money from workers in Alameda county alone by means of advertisements inserted in Oakland newspapers reading as follows: "Handy man—gravel plant; top wages; bonus; permanent; \$100 cash bond required."

Sheriff Joe W. Swingle and District Attorney Joe Huberty of Calaveras county investigated the alleged gravel plant and found a cable stretched across a river near San Andreas with a moveable scoop suspended from it. With this Patterson, who styles himself "designing engineer," was supposed to remove gravel and a little gold from the bed of the river, but his interest in the contrivance suddenly ceased after he had scooped up the \$800 in bond from the workers he brought with him from Oakland. He allowed the men to work for a few days and then left suddenly for parts unknown. He was traced to San Jose and later to Oakland, where he was placed under arrest. He has a wife and four children at Lodi and is said to be an ex-minister from Visalia, where he is said to have been in similar difficulties a few years ago.

The similarity between Patterson's scheme and that of C. D. Plum, now facing four felony charges in the San Francisco police courts, grand larceny by trick and device and obtaining the money and labor of workers under false pretenses, was commented on today by Commissioner Mathewson. He stated that the same promise of a permanent position with a fabulous salary and a bonus was made, and again issued a warning to workers not to be deceived by such promises but to report to his office all employers who ask a cash bond from a worker. He stated that Attorney Johnson is investigating scores of other complaints that have been made to him in the past week of similar operations by other employers and that additional arrests may be expected within a few days.

PICTURE MEN GAIN.

Motion picture operators of Duluth, Minn., have raised wages 10 per cent. The rate in first-class houses will be \$50 for a five-day week. Other houses will pay \$45 for a six-hour day.

Luxuries are available in this age for every man and his family, but many will miss their share if the union label is forgotten.

"ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE NEW CONGRESS."

Address at Conference of Labor and Civil Leaders
By Benjamin C. Marsh, of Washington,
D. C., Executive Secretary, The
People's Reconstruction
League.

The Big Four Meat Packers, doing a business of two billion dollars a year, are the largest food combine in the world and do about two-thirds of the business done by 454 meat packing concerns. They are trying to have the packers' Consent Decree, which kept them out of unrelated lines, set aside so they can again build up a monopoly in any profitable business. They own most of the stock yards and nine-tenths of the refrigerator cars, and are virtually immune from any government regulations, so they can at will break every co-operative organization in the nation.

Legislation must be enacted to compel the meat packers to divest themselves of ownership of stock yards and refrigerator cars, and vesting administration of the meat packing industry in the Federal Trade Commission, which can be made to serve the people as in the past.

The Mellon so-called "Tax Reduction" plan ignores the vast majority of the American people, 95 per cent of them with incomes below \$5,000. It is an effort to untax the rich, and compel the common people to pay not only the current costs of Federal government, but the cost of the war. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, old, and one of our richest men, wants to repeal the Federal Estate Tax. Every year four to five billions of dollars, chiefly in large sums, passes by device. No state can collect a heavy inheritance or estate tax, and no state should. Nearly all great fortunes were derived from over the nation, and many internationally. Surtaxes on incomes and the Federal Estate Tax must be retained. One per cent of the population receives about one-seventh of the national income and two per cent of the people own about half of the national wealth.

"Our 'American Tax Reduction Plan' is to repeal the \$600,000,000 of internal revenue taxes on tobacco, admission to movies, shows and clubs, and on automobiles and parts thereof, etc., which are chiefly paid by those with income of less than \$2,000.

"Duties on manufactured products must be reduced, for the present protective tariff policy is breeding war, smashing the foreign markets for farm products, fostering inefficiency and profiteering and costing farmers and wage earners at least two billion dollars a year. Farmers put at least seven dollars into the protection pool for every dollar they can take out and wages are lowest in most protected industries. Protection is a gold brick for both farmers and wage earners.

"In 1922, the surplus and undivided profits of manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods were \$177,822,946; of manufacturers of cotton goods, \$334,570,815, while manufacturers of metals and metal goods paid in dividends in 1922 \$850,315,219.

"Congress must pay off at least part of the \$1,500,000,000 loss incurred by wheat growers through limiting the price of wheat during and since the war.

"In 1910 one third of the population over ten gainfully occupied was on farms; by 1920 the proportion was only about one quarter, while one fifth would be amply adequate. In spite of that fact and the widespread unemployment, the nation is being flooded with Mexican peons who work for \$1.25 a day. The net alien immigration is about 500,000 a year. All immigration should be stopped for five years to permit a peaceful shift of man power from farming to other industries.

"Congress must enact the Howell-Barely bill to protect the employees of the railroads.

Congress should create a government marketing corporation, enact a crop insurance measure, and

legislation definitely authorizing farmers to restrict the amount of their crops.

"The new Congress must create a publicly owned giant power system—it can't regulate one privately owned.

"The Federal Trade Commission and the Tariff Commission have been turned over to the predatory interests, but a decent public opinion, outraged by this action, can compel President Coolidge to put men on these commissions who will guard the rights of honest people."

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

The San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council has petitioned the San Francisco Labor Council to levy a boycott against the Los Angeles Baseball Club whenever it plays in this jurisdiction. The matter is now in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Labor Council, and a report is expected to be rendered by it at this evening's meeting.

Action on this matter was taken at the request of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council for the reason, as expressed in a communication from that body, "that the management (of the Los Angeles Baseball Club) refuses to have printing done with the label on, or place it in a union office; a notorious rat firm does the work and puts out the score card."

Some time ago a boycott was declared against the Los Angeles Baseball Club by the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles; and, in a letter from J. S. Horn, secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council, dated June 24, 1925, he wrote: "All trades connected with the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and the Los Angeles Building Trades Council who were employed upon the new stadium of the Los Angeles Baseball Club withdrew their men when the ball park was placed upon the official unfair list, and after all due processes of the laws of all the international unions were complied with. Also, the laws of the Central Labor Body, as set down by the American Federation of Labor."

Stay away from the ball park when Los Angeles is playing!

The Allied Printing Trades Council decided to display a more elaborate symbol of the label in the coming Labor Day parade, than has been the custom in past celebrations, because of the fact that the observance of Labor Day this year will be the first important event on the calendar that will usher in the festival to be staged in honor of California's birthday—Diamond Jubilee Week. In order to carry out this idea the Council went on record as requesting affiliated unions to donate the sum of \$20 each toward defraying the expenses incidental thereto. Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, having been the first organization to meet since this action was taken by the Allied, have already sent in the amount asked for, and it is hoped that the other unions will follow suit.

NO SUNDAY MEAT MARKETS.

The city council of Chicago has unanimously approved a meat market Sunday closing ordinance that was urged by organized meat cutters.

Self-respect is man's most precious possession. You know best if you are doing your duty by the union label, symbol of fair play.

The capitalist will be glad to stamp the union label on his merchandise when American workers demand it.

Phone Hemlock 5387

DR. V. J. OULLIBER
DENTIST

2937 SIXTEENTH STREET, APT. 4
Opposite Labor Temple Bet. Mission and Howard

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You're right!
I wear
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They guarantee that
if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



Something to
crow about

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OVERALLS
UNION
MADE

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION

Displaying the progress of industry and the great variety of products manufactured in northern California, the fifth annual California Industries Exposition will be a notable achievement in the promotion of the state's material resources and arousing the public to a new conception of what their state has and what it produces.

"This is California's big exposition. The citizens of the entire State and the United States are invited to see the great strides that have been made by our manufacturers and producers since the Industries show closed last year. We are proud of these accomplishments and it is up to every citizen's sense of pride to aid in the success of this project; we believe in this Exposition and our confidence has been justified in past years," Angelo J. Rossi, president of the Exposition, said in a statement urging that early reservations for space be made.

The visitor to the Exposition receives a liberal education, not merely in what is being manufactured here, but as to the possibilities for further industrial growth and development of San Francisco and the Bay district. Industries of the State representing an investment of about \$50,000,000 will be shown at the big show. Reservations are being made daily indicating a wide-spread interest in the Exposition on the part of the business men of California.

Polk Hall, in the Civic Auditorium, will be turned into a Palace of Electricity, with a complete display of electrical appliances. The main floor will be devoted to a multitude of exhibits showing practically everything that is used in modern life, including foodstuffs, furniture, bedding, clothing, musical instruments, building materials, machinery and automobiles.

The California Industries Exposition is a community enterprise designed to progressively serve the State in offering its resources where the public at large may see and wonder at the material advance of the State as a whole.

October 17 to November 1 are the dates this year for the big show in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco.

PENSION PLAN FIZZLE

Organized butcher workmen are not permitting unorganized employees in this industry to forget the pension fizzle of Morris & Co., when that concern was taken over by the Armour corporation.

The Morris employees contributed to the fund. They were led to believe that if they avoided the union and were satisfied with wages set by the company they would be cared for as long as they lived. It was a glowing picture, but the Morris owners had an opportunity to sell to Armour and the pension was discontinued. The employees were defeated in their legal effort to compel the Armour concern to continue the pensions.

These workers told Circuit Court Judge Ryner that they would not have contributed to the pension fund nor would they have been content with small wages had it not been their understanding that their pensions would never be cut off by the sale of the business or otherwise.

The employees' plea was dismissed, but the court made this reference to the tragic disillusion: "There were employees who toiled and contributed for years in the hope of a pension for life."

The Armour concern finds it wise not to attempt to interest its employees in a pension, but is urging them to buy stock in the concern. This plan is painted in the same glowing colors, and the workers are led to believe that this, rather than pensions, will assure them an income in their old age.

The organized butcher workmen are asking the Armour employees if the stock scheme is not based on the same theory as the Morris pension plan—avoid the union and be content with low wages.

CHILD MANAGEMENT.*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

1. What is a Habit?

"Habit" is such a common, everyday sort of term, with which everyone is more or less familiar, that it hardly seems necessary to discuss it at all. However, it is in this very fact—that habits are so commonplace and ordinary in the minds of the great mass of individuals—that the danger lies. All too frequently the fundamental importance of forming right habits in early life is minimized or overlooked altogether.

Without any attempt to give a strictly scientific definition, it may be said that habit is the tendency to repeat what has been done before. One develops not only habits of acting, but habits of thinking and feeling in certain ways. Habits in regard to the care of the body—eating, sleeping, eliminating, bathing—are easily formed and vitally affect health. Our manners are a collection of habits; we do a rude or a courteous thing almost without stopping to think. If we did not learn the muscular movements which become habitual through repetition we could never play the piano, run a typewriter, or gain skill in athletics. Of course, children must learn the simpler motions first—the use of knife and fork, the buttoning of buttons, and the tying of knots. The morals of most of us are, to a large extent, the result of habits of thinking formed in early life—our attitude toward the drinking of alcoholic liquors or the taking of others' property, or the problem of sex, as well as our attitude toward other people, whether sincere or deceitful, friendly or antagonistic. Most of our prejudices are the outcome of habits of thinking formed in childhood. Many persons as children develop a feeling about racial and religious differences which may lead in later life to intolerance and hatred toward their fellowmen. This same attitude of mind is seen in children toward their playmates who have the misfortune of being orphans, or a child whose mother is a scrubwoman, or whose father is a garbage collector, or who is boarded under the care of a child-placing agency. Care should be taken to see that children are early taught kindness and consideration for those less fortunate, for unconsciously they will form their attitudes from the home atmosphere.

*This article is part of Publication No. 132 of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entire bulletin may be secured free by writing to the bureau.

STRIKERS EVICTED.

Strikers who are living in houses owned by the American Thread Company at Willimantic, Conn., are being evicted.

These workers are resisting a 10 per cent wage reduction, although the company reported a surplus last year of more than \$1,000,000. The strikers are housed in tents furnished by the United Textile Workers. More than 10,000 persons are involved.

Every purchase, influenced by the union label, is a bomb dropped into the "open shop" camp.

**HOME OF
GENEROUS CREDIT**

JULIUS S. GODEAU
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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925

The pleas of guilty entered by the 263 furniture manufacturers charged with price fixing and curtailment of production to maintain high prices and limit competition makes it clear that the case against them was so strong that they did not dare go to trial and let the public learn all the facts of the situation. It also indicates that similar action in other lines of industry might uncover even greater crimes against the people by manufacturers and dealers in commodities essential to public welfare and comfort. A great deal more of the same kind of work could be done with advantage to the consumer, who is almost always taxed to the limit for the things he needs.

The passing of William Jennings Bryan removes from the field of active political affairs in this country a man who wielded great influence for more than a quarter of a century. He was fearless in giving expression to his opinions and always willing to go out and fight for them, and a more earnest and sincere man has never graced the political platforms of this country, nor a more able one when it came to carrying his audiences with him. He could fill the largest halls in the largest cities of the country whenever he spoke, and to hear him speak was like hearing Caruso sing. We did not always agree with him, and in truth very frequently held very opposite opinions. In the fight he had planned to make throughout the country for laws prohibiting the teaching of the theory of evolution in the public schools we believe he was sponsoring a very dangerous program, but still his sincerity of purpose cannot be questioned. He was fighting for what he believed to be for the best interests of the country and he had great faith in the efficacy of laws in making the people good, even though he must have been able to see what a miserable failure the prohibition law has been during the past few years in this country. He was particularly interested in promoting the welfare of the common man, and it was this zealousness that brought him into national prominence at the Chicago convention in 1896, when he delivered his great "Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold" speech. From that day to this he wielded a tremendous influence upon the trend of government in this country even though he did it as a private citizen rather than as a public official.

A Belated Awakening

For a number of years the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America has been the most radical organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and has had within its membership dreamers of almost every school of thought imaginable, and as a consequence has had a rather turbulent history in the American labor movement. After this great variety of experience the officers of the organization finally became convinced that if the union were to be of some real value to the membership it must begin to conduct its affairs a little more in harmony with true trade union policies and principles. A start in that direction was made, rather mild, of course, at first, but still with the idea in mind of eventually swinging into a stride that would bring tangible results for the large membership of the union. It was soon discovered that wherever the communists had control they hung on with grim determination and the unwavering purpose of making the union the tail to the communist political kite rather than an organization to gain economic betterments for its members. It was also found that these people were without any moral code and would do anything at all to carry out their purposes, arguing that the end justified the means.

An editorial in the official organ of the union, in its last issue, dated July 24, therefore, is rather interesting. The editorial, among other things, says:

Events in our organization in the past few months have emphasized, as loudly as acts can speak, the necessity of immense care and foresight on the part of our members in choosing their officers. They have seen with their own eyes the consequences of a light-hearted attitude with regard to picking men and women for executive positions in our union. By this time it must be obvious to them that a trade union in the hands of irresponsible or unscrupulous administrators can be quickly brought to the brink of ruin. It is therefore in time now to remind our workers once more that an election for officers is not an affair to be toyed with, but a serious matter which concerns them gravely and involves for them very material stakes.

Of course, the worst feature affecting trade union elections in the past has been the failure of the great masses of the members to take part in them at all. This indifference made possible in the past the formation of a caste of union politicians who, as our recent experience within some locals has amply shown, seem to have all the time in the world and every inclination to gamble with the union's welfare and with its very existence, but are miles apart from its legitimate and logical mission and work.

Let us, then, having profited by some past experiences, try to formulate here for our readers some general rules of conduct in connection with local elections in our union, which, if carried out, we are certain, are bound to yield results:

1. Do not nominate and do not vote for anyone, unless you know him or her to be a loyal and faithful union member.
2. Make sure before nominating anyone that your nominee has no other purposes, aims and ambitions within the union which he or she consider above its mission as a trade union.
3. Make sure whether your nominee is or is not a member of the so-called Workers' Party, whose dogma makes it obligatory upon all its members to carry out within a trade union, whether in the capacity of an officer or of a plain member, the instructions of that party. Such a union officer is only a spy within the ranks of the trade union.
4. Find out whether the person you nominate or vote for is able to hold a post of responsibility in a trade union. There seem to be plenty of individuals ambitious to hold such posts, but only a few who are capable of filling them.
5. Do not elect typical "yes-men" for places of responsibility in our union. In a large organization like ours mistakes cannot always be averted, but it is highly important to have our offices filled by persons who would have the courage and the sense to point out these errors of judgment and action in an honest, frank and brotherly way, without fear and without ulterior motives.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The conference between representatives of the Mexican Federation of Labor and President Green and associates of the A. F. of L., which was to be held July 23, has been postponed until late in August. Louis N. Morones, secretary of industry, commerce and labor of Mexico, desired to be present, but found it impossible to be in Washington until August. The Mexican official was formerly president of the Mexican Federation of Labor. The conference is to consider the question of immigration from Mexico.

Figures recently given out by the National Research Council are worthy of the serious consideration of everybody because they tell a rather startling story of the way things are shaping themselves in the United States. Since 1914 wage earners have increased 6,500,000 and the number of employers and persons in business for themselves has, during the same period, decreased 319,000. These figures indicate that the day of the small manufacturer and merchant is rapidly passing and that consolidations and combinations are taking place at a rate that means that within the very near future not only manufacturing will be in the hands of the few, but that there will be fewer retail merchants and that chain stores, owned by one concern, will dot the country from one end to the other. Even in the newspaper field this process is going on and already there are a number of large cities with only one or two morning daily papers, where formerly there were half a dozen or more. This may work for economy, but just how much of the benefit is to be derived by the mass of the people, and will they be able, with such vast power centered in the hands of the few, to maintain their well-being and independence? These thoughts are suggested by the sights we see on every hand in the everyday affairs of our country and it seems to us that they are worthy of the earnest consideration of every citizen of the Republic.

Some of the big employers of the country are sending up a wail that the new immigration law is certain to leave them short of common labor. None of them will admit that they are now short, but they say they are looking into the future and fear the consequences. They had better subside until such time as the dog has actually taken a nibble at them. The truth of the matter is that even if there were a great demand for common labor, which there is not, labor saving devices and improved machinery are being installed in our industrial establishments at such a rapid rate that there could not possibly be great need for common labor. What these employers really want is a condition of affairs wherein ten men are looking for every job. Then they can pay what they please, and they nearly always please to pay the very lowest possible rates, and thereby reap handsome profits for themselves, and sometimes for their stockholders. The managers of industry today, as a rule, give little more consideration to their stockholders than they do to the workers in the matter of pay. They usually try to absorb the greater part of the profits of industry through the instrumentality of constantly increasing salaries for themselves, and then if there is anything left the stockholders get the greater portion of it and labor, sometimes, the crumbs that remain on the table. The immigration law, instead of being weakened, should be greatly tightened up for the next two decades in the interest of the welfare of the country as a whole. There must be no letting down of the bars. The people must not listen to those who, to satisfy their own greed, would flood the country with undesirable immigrants.

WIT AT RANDOM

Cop on Shore—"I'm going to arrest you when you come out of there."

Man in Water—"Ha-ha! I'm not coming out. I'm committing suicide."—Awgwan.

In a crowded car a stout lady vainly endeavored to get her fare out of the pocket of her cloak, which was tightly buttoned as a protection to pickpockets. After she had been trying without effect for some minutes, a gentleman seated on her right said:

"Please, allow me to pay your fare."

The lady declined with some anger and renewed her attacks on the pocket. After some little time the gentleman again said:

"You really must let me pay your fare. You have already unbuttoned my suspenders three times, and I can't stand it any longer!"

"But," said the cautious screen star who was about to perform an apparently dangerous feat, "suppose the rope should break?"

"By George!" cried the director. "That's a good idea!"—American Legion Weekly.

Wife—"I think you might talk to me while I sew."

Husband—"Why don't you sew to me while I read?"—L. & N. Employees' Magazine.

The track supervisor of a street railway company received the following note from one of its foremen:

"I'm sending in the accident report on Casey's foot when he struck it with the spike. Now, under 'Remarks,' do you want mine or do you want Casey's?"

"What is an opportunist?"

"One who meets the wolf at the door, and appears the next day in a fur coat."—Gargoyle.

Small Boy—"Dad, how do they catch lunatics?"

Father—"With face powder, beautiful dresses, and pretty smiles, my son."—Tit-Bits (London).

A woman in the suburbs was chatting over the back fence with her next door neighbor: "We're going to be living in a better neighborhood soon," she said. "So are we," volunteered Mrs. Nextdoor confidently. "What? Are you moving, too?" "No, we're staying here."—Christian Register.

Two young men met in their club one day.

"That's a nice suit you are wearing, old chap," said one of them. "Will you give me the address of your tailor?"

"With pleasure," replied the other, "providing you don't give him mine."—Royal Magazine.

The telephone girl in a New York hotel answered a queer call over the house exchange the other morning about eleven o'clock. When she "plugged in," a man's voice said: "Hello. Is that the So-and-So hotel?"

"Why no," answered the girl, "this is the Such-and-Such hotel."

"Oh, all right," said the man. "Just woke up and didn't know where I was."—Pittsburgh Sun.

Old Boxley considered himself a lady-killer, though the ladies seemed unaware of it. He was walking with a friend when they passed a pretty girl. At once he turned to his companion with a superior smile.

"Did you see that charming young lady smile at me?"

"Oh, that's nothing to worry about," replied his friend, consolingly. "The first time I saw you I laughed out loud."—Continent.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

If you will send ten cents in stamps to the John K. Hokum Company, Dept. F, Oskaloosa, you can learn how to succeed in ten lessons. After that you will ride in a limousine with a liveried chauffeur, eat larks' tongues, have a private boot-legger and be happy. Anyhow, maybe you think you will. The success business is going strong. Every magazine contains from one to a dozen offers of easy lessons in success, all sure fire stuff and no fooling. You send a dime to one, a dollar to another, buy a book from another, and get some pink tea leaves from another, and you ride the royal road henceforth.

We, as a people, fall hard for the success stuff. We are all for the young guy who has a clear eye, stands up straight and who has the Big Executive appearance stamped all over him. The Big Executive is the model for all "rising young men." Hundreds of fiction yarns glorify the Big Executive and all rising young men are led to believe that he's the man who makes the world go around. Elbert Hubbard got the idea way back in the pre-Spanish War days and when Garcia got himself stuck in a game of solitaire Elbert glorified the rescue and made a hero of the young fellow who dashes through and gets the order for that million dollars' worth of bonds ahead of all competitors. Elbert said that "Destiny waits around the corner with a stuffed club" to wallop every man who doesn't dance on his toes and yearn to be a Big Executive.

The whole business has been capitalized now. Corporations make money out of the urge which has been planted in young men to be Big Executives. It's got so it's almost as bad as the fever every boy has to be President. We are handed a picture of a stern-faced youngster grabbing the world by the tail, giving it a down-hill swing and counting up the net total at the end of the year. Meanwhile lesser men, who haven't the stuff of Big Executives in 'em scamper to carry out orders. Always everyone is urged to be like that stern-faced young man. The advertising writers have caught the idea and they use it to sell clothes, collars, neckties, shoes and hats. Every young man is urged to make himself look like the rising young man who is cut out to be a Big Executive.

What a gosh-awful lot of hokum young America has to wade through! Of course, there must be Big Executives and there must be men who can do many things well. Every line of human endeavor develops men who have the knack of excelling—the ability to excell. But why not urge men to do things well for the sake of doing what they like to do, for the sake of doing things well—and not for the sake of becoming little lords and dukes in a new royalty and nobility? Why not get a new and decent motive into this business of success? Why base it all on money and power and on appetite for luxury and possessions? The average impression of the rising young man of the magazine fiction and the advertisements is that of a smug, narrow, egotistical, holier-than-thou young shoddy aristocrat whose classic jaw it would be a rich and rare pleasure to crack with a brick! Give us a measure of success that is made of decency, that calls for achievement and not for feudal power and pomp. Give us a kind of ambition that also knows comradeship and a certain proud humility and understanding. It is right and good to want to excell. But it is not so good to want to win so you can put your foot on somebody else's neck!

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Final details for No. 21's participation in the Labor Day parade, as part of the Diamond Jubilee celebration in this city, September 7-12, are in preparation. During the week the lady members of the union held a meeting in the headquarters assembly room at which time final plans for their participation were made. Tuesday night the apprentice members held a meeting and plans were laid for their participation, which, by the way, will be extremely active. The general committee met on Wednesday evening and after reviewing numerous suggestions for floats, etc., which had been submitted, ordered the float committee to proceed with the work of having an elaborate float constructed for that occasion. During the week Chairman Mappin, President Stauffer and Secretary Michelson visited several chapels, where they urged the members to pledge themselves to participate in the parade, pointing out to the chapel members that it was not only a duty they owed to their organization, but a civic duty as well, in view of the fact that San Francisco will be host to hundreds of thousands of visitors during the Diamond Jubilee week. In all offices visited the management gave the committee permission to address the chapel on this important San Francisco subject, for which the committee was grateful. In every chapel visited they received almost 100 per cent pledges to assist the committee in putting over the most comprehensive effort in the history of the union. Statements to the effect that No. 21 would FORCE its members to parade have been circulated through the medium of an association inimical to the interests of organized labor need no refutation, as the membership will not be FORCED to participate. On the other hand, many fortunate ones will be rewarded for their participation, and we are appealing to every member—men, women and apprentices—to assist in this work by appearing in the line of march of the morning of September 7.

James M. Lynch, president of the I. T. U., and Tom Reynolds, vice-president of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, spent last week in this city in negotiating for the settlement of the strike on the Post-Intelligencer in Seattle. Representing the Hearst interests in this matter were John Francis Neylan, attorney, and H. W. Norton. Mr. Lynch also represented the Mailers in the negotiations. After four days of strenuous work an agreement was reached which, it is stated, will have the effect of settling this industrial strife which has been waged for over a year. Just what the terms of the settlement reached contain is unknown at this time, but we expect word to come from Seattle Union within the near future detailing the settlement. Mr. Reynolds left this week for Seattle to further look after the interests of the stereotypers, and President Lynch left for Indianapolis, where he has a mass of work preparatory to the International convention. Joseph Murray, representative of the I. T. U. in the Northwest, was also in the city during the past week.

Harry Gravett and wife of Fresno, who are

NO REGRETS

Have you ever spent money and regretted it? You will never regret money deposited in our savings department. Be a pay-day saver.

HUMBOLDT BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, California

spending a few weeks vacationing in the Santa Cruz Mountains, spent a few hours last week in this city visiting friends.

H. G. Jackson, secretary of Sacramento Typographical Union, spent a few days over the weekend in this and neighboring cities, visiting relatives and friends.

Edwin Haefer, Daily News chaplain, accompanied by his wife, has been spending a fortnight in Yosemite Valley.

Winfield Scott is absent from his duties at the Daily News due to an infected thumb, the result of getting a redwood log under the nail.

Off and on for several years items have appeared in the Boise correspondence in the Journal regarding a mine being promoted by the union printers of Boise and other cities. The name of the concern is the West Mountain Mining Co., 314 Yates Building, Boise, Idaho. The boys have found it necessary to sell additional stock to promote the venture and John Alden, a member of Boise Union, and one of the officials, is spending a few weeks in this section visiting with his brother at 2101 Central avenue, Alameda.

Ray Edwards, one of our members at the Home, writes stating that medical examinations disclose that he is making constant improvement, and states that all the San Francisco boys are making fine progress in the fight against their ailments. He states that Mr. Mills is a croquet champion; that Leo Kern is he "proud possessor of a new set of uppers and lowers," and is getting along famously; Tom Hartman is "all wrapped up" in baseball and knows a thing or two about all the Eastern teams. During good weather they have excellent radio reception from the broadcasting stations in the Bay region. As winter comes on Mr. Edwards expects to go to the Arizona desert, where he expects that the climatic condition will further benefit him.

William Aff of the Reynard Press is having the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. I. R. Seckels of New York City. Mrs. Seckels is the wife of a prominent New York advertising man. With the exception of the fleas, who keep her on the jump, Mrs. Seckels is very favorably impressed with San Francisco.

Louie Schmidt, for several years a member of the Daily News staff, but for the past couple of years a resident of Los Angeles, has returned to the Golden Gate and avers that he is here to stay.

Charles Bowman, skipper at the Sunset, accompanied by his family, enjoyed a couple of weeks' outing in the redwood forests near Crescent City.

Harley Jackson, proprietor of the Metropolitan Press, accompanied by his family, spent a couple of weeks in Seattle, during which time Mr. Jackson displayed samples of his work before the Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs' Association. Mr. Jackson's display consisted of samples of commercial advertisements, of which he makes a specialty, and he was awarded a cup in the competition.

The Italian Journal Publishing Company will start publication of a new Italian-English daily publication in this city about September 1, at 724 Montgomery street. This is a new corporation and has been in process of formation for several months. Louis N. Ciari will start as foreman of the new daily and announces that six linotype machines will be used, three for the Italian and three for the English matter appearing. A sixteen-page Potter perfecting press will be used to print the paper. The name of the new publication will not

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FOR THE
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EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
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GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

We carry a complete run of
all size of this well-known
and well-made overall.

DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND



be made known until the first issue appears. We wish the new publication success.

Two members of the union suffered in attacks by holdup men during the last week. The first, Fred "Pinky" Holderby, sustained the loss of what cash and jewelry he had, in the south of the slot district, while the second, Frank Livingston, was relieved of his spare change, north of the slot. The thugs struck at Mr. Livingston and slightly bruised his face. The highwaymen escaped in both instances.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Opening of the deer season is being observed by Ray Carpenter, who loaded a young cannon into an automobile and steered for Dos Rios, Mendocino County, the mountainous terrain of which for years past has yielded good sport to active climbers.

Six weeks or more spent on the adjacent waters of Mexico and Southern California served only to whet D. W. McAleese's appetite for more; however, vacation is over and he went to work Thursday. His was an outing with pay, in a manner of speaking, for he sold enough of his tuna catch to more than finance the voyage.

W. H. McMillan is home from Des Moines, Iowa, whither he was summoned to attend his father's funeral.

A few days' rest restored Pat Evers to his usual equable self. Pat was away from work perhaps a week.

San Francisco's most scintillating journalistic luminary—"Every page fit for every age"—will be in its new home before December disappears from the calendar, according to a report which is reported to have been lifted bodily from the architect's report.

The unctuous modulations and pleasant roll of softly aspirated consonants so noticeable in Larry Zoph's discourses sunk to mournful cadences recently. An automobile repair shop, while honestly trying to restore his Essex to the fullness of vigor, in equal good faith reduced his roll by half—the last half. Larry's little bus and a truck loaded with cement caressed each other on the highway and for picking up and putting Mr. Essex together again a garage demanded \$190, hence Larry's lamentations.

Anticipating many social affairs in Kalamazoo during convention week, Delegate Harry Johnston and Mrs. Johnston packed a suitcase with apparel appropriate to such occasions. While sightseeing in Ogden, according to a card from him, they lost part of their baggage, and of course Mrs. Johnston's evening gowns and Harry's soup and fish had to be among those A. W. O. L.

For good camping spots in Humboldt County get in touch with Ernie Mitchell. He ought to be an authority on Humboldt topography after his last jaunt up there and which ended last Sunday.

Up in Washington, where F. E. Morris originated, gun fighting doesn't come regular till the second year out of high school, which is well, or he'd have kept several undertakers busy while on the copy desk. His feelings were considerably bruised by hard-boiled editors and under-done operators. Now that his vigil is over he has time to invoice the salvage; so confused is he, Morrie is beginning to think salvage is something to rub on bruises.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. B. Maxwell

W. W. Bird, who has been ill for some time, was removed to Mary's Help Hospital Monday morning. Though no details are available, it is rumored his condition is serious.

"Red" Fields was the recipient of a "beautiful" bunch of flowers from his admiring friends in recognition of his prowess as a "moving" actor. "Red" accepted the gift very graciously, remarking "It is better to get a rose while you are living than to have a whole field of daisies after you have gone to Davy Jones' Locker."

Yosemite Valley has cast a spell over quite a

few of our members, Earl Curtis, John Neely, Thomas Parry and V. C. Barry having made the trip to this wonderland. They are all back on the job now.

W. A. Clifford has returned from his ranch at Santa Cruz after a very rejuvenating vacation. "Cliff" looks and runs like new.

We forgot to ask Frank Blanchard where he spent his vacation, but we are assuming that he took his family with him as he looks like he behaved himself.

"Professor" William Groom, who "tickles the ivories" on No. 6, thereby aiding and abetting D. Cupid and John Stork in their mad but hopeless race with the Grim Reaper, has fallen a victim to speedomania. He claims to have tested the elasticity of the speed limit and got away with it—so he says—but we are inclined to believe he was riding a nightmare.

Charley ("Rosie") Crawford, who admits he is an artist on an ad machine, would do well as a model for a certain manufacturer of soap. His outside cuticle still retains the hue of a good, ripe, throwing tomato after his sojourn at Santa Cruz.

F. A. Hutchinson, genial assistant to Dave Hughes in cases of extreme emergency, is at Calistoga Springs. He has been troubled of late with rheumatism and is hoping that the mud baths will give considerable relief. We hope so, too.

J. H. McDermott reports that his young son disputed the right of way with an automobile recently. Result: One boy with battered headlight, dented radiator and a few scratches. Fortunately, the accident was not serious and both machine and boy were able to proceed under their own power.

V. C. Berry has pinned his faith to a Star—he calls it a sedan—anyhow 'sallright with us what he calls it. Berry reports that his wife's parents, Mr. Elmore Beeman, who is connected with the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. Beeman, are here for a month's visit.

WOOLEN TRUST LOWERS WAGES.

Unorganized employees of the American Woolen Company have received another slice of the prosperity promised them in the form of a 10 per cent wage reduction. About 40,000 employees are affected.

"The reduction is made necessary by present business conditions," the announcement said. It is intimated that other mills will likewise "readjust" wages.

Until recently the woolen trust maintained a paternal attitude toward its employees. On the occasion of one visit to Lawrence, President Wood of the trust was wildly acclaimed by the inhabitants. His costly ventures, however, resulted in a reorganization of the board of directors and his retirement. The welfare plans were abandoned, and now these workers face a 10 per cent wage cut for depending upon others rather than upon themselves.

If trade pressure can avail to deter a nation from making war, the power of a well supported union label is almost unlimited.

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\$35.00

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Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
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\$35.00

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\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

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"MASHIE"

The Vacation Hat

A new Lundstrom sports felt in colors of silver, champagne, nutria and battle. Roll it up and cram it into your suit case. It won't wrinkle. Union-Made Price \$5.00

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

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DOLLAR DAY

with Great Bargains



1041 MARKET STREET

See Tuesday's News and Call

**THE
UNION
LABEL**

On every one of these items

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of July 24, 1925.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Financial Secretary McTiernan excused; Delegate Johnson appointed secretary-treasurer pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Auto Mechanics, George C. Woods, vice Fred Jacobs. Butchers' Union No. 415, Frank Stahl, vice S. Peterson. Victor Roggenbausch an additional delegate. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Bill Posters' Union, enclosing check for \$10 to be forwarded to the Riggers and Stevedores' Union. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the Department of State at Washington, D. C., acknowledging receipt of resolutions regarding conditions in China. From secretary of Hatters' No. 23, regarding the Labor Day parade. From Musicians' Union No. 6, thanking Council for assistance in helping to make its opening of new building a success. From Riggers and Stevedores' Union, inclosing list of contributions received from affiliated unions.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bottlers' Union, requesting the Council to place the Eagle Brewing Company on the unfair list. Wage scale and agreement of Butchers No 508. Wage scale and agreement of Butchers No. 115. Wage scale and agreement of Sausage Makers' Union.

Referred to Label Section—From International Brewery Workers' Union, stating that the Pabst Brewing Company is unfair to Organized Labor.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From the Kenny Automotive Parts Company, relative to banner carriages.

Request Complied With—From Letter Carriers' Association, recommending the name of John C. Daly as their representative on the Yorke Memorial Committee.

Communication from the Golden Gate Ferry Company, requesting Council to endorse its request for a franchise from the Board of Supervisors. Moved that the Council endorse the request of the Golden Gate Ferry Company; motion carried.

Communication from the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing the convention call, which was read. Moved that the Council send one delegate; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—A committee from the Bill Posters' Union appeared before the committee and presented a letter from their international secretary, relative to a course of procedure to be taken relative to conditions prevailing in the Foster-Kleiser Company. Your committee recommends that the matter be held in abeyance until the union has decided what is best to do in regard to the plan suggested by its international officers. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bottlers—Are having a controversy with Eagle Brewing Company. Hatters—Panama hats can be procured with the union label. Auto Mechanics—Will hold monthly dances at its hall, 236 Van Ness avenue. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Will not parade on Labor Day. Cracker Bakers—Donated \$25 to Riggers and Stevedores; Pasadena Cracker Factory burned down. Retail Drivers—Will donate \$500 to Yorke Memorial Fund. Upholsterers—Reported the Sultan Mfg. Co. still unfair. Bakers No. 24—Donated \$150 to Riggers and Stevedores; Phillips Baking Co. still unfair. Teamsters No. 85—Will hold 25th anniversary at Civic Auditorium August 8. Lithographers—Requested assistance of all in having the California Diamond Jubilee committee see that the union label will be used on lithograph work. Post Office Clerks—Donated \$25 to the Riggers and Stevedores union; have affiliated with the Label Section.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants ordered drawn for same.

Labor Day Committee—Submitted its report which was read and received as progressive.

Receipts—\$323.01. **Expenses**—\$182.16.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, July 25, 1925.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman Wm. P. Stanton.

Attendance record: 57 present, 32 excused, and 92 absent.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to F. C. MacDonald, president State Building Trades Council, dealing with method of securing statistical information from national and international unions of each craft, for the purpose of advertising trade union benefits and insurance payments, and other information indicating the growth of the Organized Labor movement; and promising to lay matter before the executive council for immediate action. From the Stage Employees' Union, requesting place near the head of the line of march in the parade, to enable members to turn out on Labor Day. From Malcolm Fraser of the Diamond Jubilee committee, containing minutes of meeting of representatives of the Labor Council, Building Trades Council and the Diamond Jubilee committee, dealing with plans for title float and other features of the Labor Day parade and celebration, such as the pageant and fireworks for the evening celebration. The said communications, after discussion, were each referred to the appropriate committees.

Reports of Committees—Committee of Arrangements reported that 98 per cent of the Building Trades unions have decided to take part in the parade, only two unions having failed to go on record in that regard. Of the Labor Council unions the number of unions not turning out for the parade has been reduced to eight, and these unions will be visited by committees during the next thirty days, wherefore the prospects are that for the first time in San Francisco's history the labor organizations will turn out 100 per cent in the Labor Day celebration and parade. The parade will consist of ten divisions, with twenty-five bands, and the number of floats reported is increasing so that it is estimated that the parade will contain about 40,000 marchers, and be the greatest demonstration in history of the west, composed exclusively of members of Organized Labor.

All other committees reported satisfactory progress, and the preparations are now in full

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MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
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swing, indicating complete success in carrying out every feature planned by the various organizations and committees. Trailers for floats are still in great demand, and orders for same should not be delayed, if every organization is to be accommodated. Where trailers of sufficient size cannot be had, the organizations are advised to secure trucks which can be had in all sizes, and made to carry any size structure contemplated to be built thereon.

The following organizations were reported going to turn out for the parade: Allied Printing Trades Council, float; Post Office Laborers, Retail Delivery Drivers, Box Makers, Bricklayers No. 7, Cracker Bakers, Federation of Teachers, float; Sausage Makers.

Secretary Spooner of the Oakland Central Labor Council reported the steps taken by his council to secure participation of the Oakland labor unions in the San Francisco Labor Day parade and celebration; he predicted that the turnout would be general and that great enthusiasm is shown by all the members of Organized Labor in Alameda county to make the turnout a success. He also stated that the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of Alameda county are arranging for an essay contest for school children across the bay, and have each offered a prize of \$25 to the winners of the contest. The superintendent of schools has already signified his desire to co-operate, and the authorities of the parochial schools will next be approached on the subject.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m. to meet again the following Saturday evening, August 1.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WEB PRESSMEN GAIN.

After long negotiations, Los Angeles web pressmen secured a new wage agreement with newspaper publishers. Rates are increased 50 cents per shift with back pay dating from the first of the year.

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GREATER MOVIE SEASON.

San Francisco motion picture theaters will join in a world-wide celebration of Greater Movie Season in connection with the twenty-ninth birthday of motion pictures, to be observed throughout the month of August.

The week of August 8 will usher in Greater Movie Season for San Francisco. A parade on Saturday, the opening day, with a dozen or more prominent screen luminaries participating, will be one of the most elaborate events of its kind ever staged in this city. Floats built for the parade a week earlier in Los Angeles, motion picture capital of the world, will be brought to San Francisco with the stars for the big street spectacle here and in Oakland.

Before his departure to Washington, Mayor James Rolph, Jr., prepared the following proclamation, which was issued by his office this week.

Proclamation.

To the People of San Francisco:

To impress upon the general public the importance and possibilities of motion pictures, and to signalize the immense advances which this art has made in the recent past, Greater Movie Season will be celebrated during the month of August in every city of the United States.

From the manner in which the idea of greater and better motion pictures has been received, it is expected that the campaign will meet with outstanding success.

It is desired that the people of San Francisco co-operate in this movement, which has the support of many civic, industrial and social service organizations.

Because of the prominent part motion pictures play in our present-day life, their qualities of entertainment and their educational influence, I respectfully urge our citizens to participate actively in Greater Movie Season, that the art of the screen may continue to advance to even higher levels.

JAMES ROLPH, JR.

Wielding the union label, the cigarmakers drove the Chinese out of their trade in 1874. The label has never known a serious setback since.

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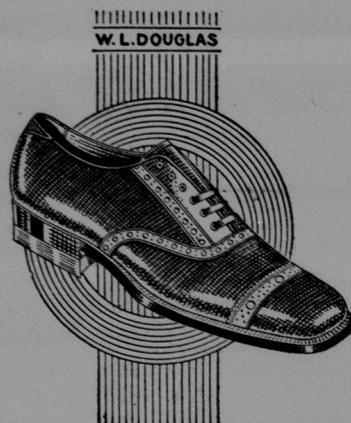


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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Stanley Koslovsky of the Upholsterers, James A. Reynolds of the Stationary Engineers.

New delegates seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council were: George C. Woods, of the Auto Mechanics, Frank Stahl and Victor Roggenbausch of the Butchers.

The Bill Posters' Union has made a contribution of \$10 to the organizing fund of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union. The latter organization now has five special organizers in the field and the reports received indicate that they are meeting with success in their undertaking.

John C. Daly of the Letter Carriers' Association has been named as a member of the committee soliciting funds for the Rev. Peter C. Yorke memorial.

The Cracker Bakers' Union has donated \$25 to the organizing fund of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, and Bakers No. 24 has made a donation of \$150 to the same cause. The Post-office Clerks also gave \$25.

Teamsters' Union No. 85 will hold its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration in the Civic Auditorium on the evening of Saturday, August 8, and a committee is now busy arranging the details of the affair.

The Labor Day committee is now meeting every Saturday night in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth

and Capp streets, completing the arrangements for the celebration on September 7. It is most desirable that all delegates attend these meetings. Drawing for positions in the parade will be held at one of the meetings in the near future.

Baggage Messengers and Transfer Men Local 10166 has elected as secretary-treasurer Robert Berry, 1059 Sixty-sixth street, Oakland, to succeed Chas. E. Fohl, who has served the union in that capacity for a great number of years.

Jurisdictional difficulties that threatened between the plasterers and the bricklayers have been adjusted by the international officers of the two organizations agreeing to an interchange of cards.

The delegation of the Waiters' Union, headed by Hugo Ernst, has left this city for the convention of the international union and will be absent about three weeks.

Post Office Clerks, Local No. 2—President Thomas Kelly, Edward Archer and George Flatley were elected as delegates to the national convention to be held at Kansas City, September 7 to 11, 1925. John J. Murphy was elected to attend the State Federation of Labor convention at San Diego. The ever popular Joe Kelleher was elected delegate to the Label Section. "Smiling" John McCarthy was elected second vice-president to fill the unexpired term of Rodney Hazel, who resigned to accept a position in the postoffice at Lakeport, Calif. Baseball team started, and would like to

meet all comers. Clerks Smith, Sullivan, Barnes, Jake Crone and Pendergast are to handle the Clerks' magazine called the "Buzzer." First edition will be published in September.

Senator Daniel C. Murphy went to Vallejo last week to attend the first meeting of the advisory board of the Liberty Bank at Vallejo. Senator Murphy is vice-president of the Liberty Bank, a director and manager of the Mission branch. Owing to this long connection with organized labor, he is close in touch with their needs. Wherever labor interests gather, you will find "Dan" Murphy. It is under his supervision also that the twelve million dollars for the schools of San Francisco are being expended, for he is also chairman of the finance committee of the San Francisco Board of Education. With the calibre of men like the Senator, Liberty Bank cannot help but be of a vast asset in the fair cities of Vallejo and Benicia and the immense Sonoma Valley.

AMERICA SHOCKED.

A young American, native born, one who answered the call of his country, recited his experiences on the San Francisco Waterfront at the hands of certain gang bosses and "blue book" officials. The story has aroused the indignation of influential Americans the country over and a sweeping investigation ordered.

Who is the master mind and what are the motives behind these persecutions of Americans?

Mr. Longshoreman, are you aiding and abetting men who are acting very strangely to ex-service men and Americans as a whole? Is it not possible that if you are a paying member you are also being investigated?

The last meeting of the "blue book" was a stormy one. They are now quarreling one with the other.

All locals of the International Longshoremen's Association will assemble in convention, August 10, 1925. Do you want help from the organized Atlantic and Gulf? If so, organize yourselves, that they may know you want this "blue book" done away with.

Labor Day—where will you be? Blue Book or with the men who accomplish through organized power? Lest we forget, all organized crafts of the A. F. of L. are paying for this campaign, so watch for Union Cards in restaurants, barbers, tailors, stores for retail clerks, also Union stamp on all merchandise.

All back dues are wiped off the books. We now have a brand new charter and you can become a charter member by paying \$2. This is \$1 initiation and the monthly dues are \$1 per month.

Get busy and let us have done with this monstrosity of a "blue book." Every member we take in weakens it and it passes out of existence immediately you are organized.

You are entitled to higher wages and better working conditions. Join up with us and you will get them.

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